

One Year Through the Bible

Week 10: March 3rd through 9th

Bible Texts for the Week	
Sunday:	Deut. 7-9
Monday:	Deut. 10-12
Tuesday:	Deut. 13-16
Wednesday:	Deut. 17-19
Thursday:	Deut. 20-22
Friday:	Deut. 23-25
Saturday:	Deut. 26-28

Chapter Titles Ralph Braun's Outline	Chapter Titles Bob Bolender's Outline
<p>Deuteronomy</p> <p>1-3. Moses' Sermon #1 4-11. Moses' Sermon #2 12-27. Moses' Sermon #3 28-30. Moses' Sermon #4 31. Moses' Sermon #5 32. Moses' Song & Benediction 33. Moses' Blessing on the Tribes 34. Moses' Look at Canaan, Death,</p>	<p>Deuteronomy</p> <p>1-4. Moses' Sermon #1 5-11. Moses' Sermon #2 12-26. Moses' Sermon #3 27-28. Moses' Sermon #4 29-31. Moses' Sermon #5 32. Moses' Song & Benediction 33. Moses' Blessing on the Tribes 34. Moses' Look at Canaan, Death,</p>

Deuteronomy 7

1. Chapter Seven consists of instructions for the conquest and occupation of the land of Canaan, by the nation of Israel according to the Sovereignty of God.
2. The Conquest is supposed to be total and complete (Dt. 7:1,2).
 - a. The Conquest will be a work of God in the application of Sovereignty.
 - 1) God will bring Israel into the land.
 - 2) God will clear away the nations before Israel.
 - 3) God will deliver those nations to Israel's hand.
 - b. The Conquest will be a response of Israel in the application of volition.
 - 1) Israel *should* utterly destroy the nations.
 - 2) Israel *should* refuse all covenants, favor, and intermarriage with those nations.
 - 3) Israel *should* remove and destroy every trace of the nations' idolatry.
 - c. The nature of the Conquest is the nature of holiness—a holy people in covenant relationship with the Holy God (Dt. 7:6).

3. The Seven Nations of the Conquest. Each nation was greater and stronger than Israel.
 - a. Hittites. Three groups of people lay claim to the term "Hittite."
 - 1) The Hametic sons of Heth, 2nd son of Canaan (Gen. 10:15; 23:3-20; 26:34; 27:46; 28:8).
 - 2) The apparently Shemitic Hattians.
 - 3) The Japhetic (Indo-European) Hittites (2nd Sam. 11:3,6; 1st Kgs. 11:1; 2nd Kgs. 7:6; 2nd Chr. 1:17).
 - b. Gergashites, 5th son of Canaan (Gen. 10:16).
 - c. Amorites, 4th son of Canaan (Gen. 10:16).
 - d. Canaanites, descendants of Sidon, 1st son of Canaan, bearing the name of Canaan as the first-born son (Gen. 10:15).
 - e. Perizzites, an apparently non-Canaanite ally of Canaan, and inhabitant within the land of Canaan. Possibly a Hurrian clan.
 - f. Hivites, 6th son of Canaan (Gen. 10:17). The Gibeonites were a Hivite clan (Josh. 9:3,7).
 - g. Jebusites, 3rd son of Canaan (Gen. 10:16). Jebus was conquered by David, and became the City of David—Jerusalem (1st Chr. 11:4,5).
4. The Lord's sovereign choices of grace are not dependant upon human worth or merit (Deut. 7:7,8).
5. The Lord assures Israel that He will love and bless them exceedingly when they humble themselves, and obey His Word (Deut. 7:12-16), and this promise is to give them courage in the upcoming Conquest (Deut. 7:17-26).

Deuteronomy 8

1. Moses reminds the wilderness generation that the Lord has been faithful to them for forty years (Deut. 8:1-5).
 - a. Even the difficult times were crafted by Him for Israel's testing and approval (Deut. 8:2).
 - b. He allowed for the hunger, that He might provide for His glory (Deut. 8:3a).
 - c. He used the physical hunger to teach that the spiritual hunger is more important (Deut. 8:3; Matt. 4:4).

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- d. He took care of their clothing and shoes (Deut. 8:4; 29:5; Neh. 9:21).
 - e. Their relationship to the Lord was one of a well-disciplined son (Deut. 8:5; Heb. 12:7-11).
2. The Lord will continue to bless Israel as they enter into the land of promise (Deut. 8:6-10).
- a. Blessings are contingent upon the nation's obedience to the Christian Way of Life.
 - b. They will enjoy abundant water resources.
 - c. They will enjoy abundant horticultural resources.
 - d. They will enjoy abundant food resources.
 - e. They will enjoy abundant mineral resources.
3. Moses warns Israel to not forget the Lord, and fail to offer the appropriate sacrifices (Deut. 8:11-20).
- a. Prosperity testing is a test of pride.
 - b. Prosperity testing is a test of memory and perspective.
 - c. Prosperity testing is a test of attentiveness.

Deuteronomy 9

1. Moses warns Israel that their victory in the Conquest will not be because of their own righteousness (Deut. 9:1-5).
- a. This was also true with respect to their redemption (Deut. 7:7,8).
 - b. This will also be true with respect to their future restoration (Ezek. 36:22-32).
2. Moses illustrates His point by reminding Israel of their previous rebellions (Deut. 9:6-29).
- a. This reminder is not to provoke guilt (Rom. 15:4; 1st Cor. 10:11).
 - b. This reminiscence is to provoke a greater diligence, obedience, and experience within the land (Phil. 3:13,14).

Deuteronomy 10

1. Moses' survey of Israel's faithlessness continues (Deut. 10:1-11).

2. Moses then preaches to Israel a sermon of practical application (Deut. 10:12-22).
- a. The Christian Way of Life is defined (Deut. 10:12-14).
 - 1) The Fear of the Lord.
 - 2) Walking in His ways.
 - 3) Loving Him.
 - 4) Serving Him with total devotion.
 - 5) Recognizing and submitting to Absolute Divine Sovereignty.
 - b. An admonishment is issued to not imitate the Exodus generation (Deut. 10:15).
 - c. The humble believer before the Lord is the believer with a circumcised heart (Deut. 10:16).
 - d. The believer with an orientation to the Justice of God will reflect that orientation through his own expression of justice (Deut. 10:17,18).
 - e. The believer with an orientation to the Love of God will reflect that orientation through his own expression of love (Deut. 10:19).
 - f. The believer with an orientation to the Omnipotence of God will reflect that orientation through his own expression of praise (Deut. 10:20-22).

Deuteronomy 11

1. Israel is commanded to function according to a doctrinal standpoint of love.
- a. Love for God on the part of a believer produces a motivation for that believer to fulfill his work-assignment (charge) (Deut. 11:1a).
 - b. Love for God on the part of a believer produces a motivation for that believer to obey the whole counsel of God's Word (statutes, ordinances, & commandments) (Deut. 11:1b).
2. Moses' message of application stresses the accountability this generation faces, as they observed the Lord's mighty works.
- a. In their youth, observing the Exodus (Deut. 11:2-4).
 - b. In their youth, observing their parents' failure (Deut. 11:5,6).

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- c. In their adulthood, observing their own failures and victories (Deut. 11:7).
3. The Lord describes the promised land with a contrast to the land of Egypt (Deut. 11:8-12).
4. The Lord promises temporal-life agricultural prosperity (Deut. 11:13-17), and military prosperity (Deut. 11:22-25) as a blessing/reward for Israel's humble obedience.
5. Moses stresses how vital it is to raise up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord (Deut. 11:18-21).
6. Moses laid the entire message on the line with an either/or message of blessing and cursing (Deut. 11:26-32).
 - a. The entire issue is laid before Israel for them to respond to on a volitional basis.
 - b. The blessings and cursings are established and scheduled for recitation on Mt. Gerizim and Mt. Ebal (Deut. 11:29; 27:11-13; Josh. 8:33).

Deuteronomy 12

1. Chapter 12 begins Moses' third farewell message to the nation of Israel.
 - a. Bruce Wilkinson's Walk-Thru the Bible outlined Deuteronomy into 3 overall sermons: 1:1-4:43; 4:44-26:19; 27-34.
 - b. Ralph Braun's 1189 Bible Chapter Titles outlined Deuteronomy into 5 farewell messages: 1-3; 4-11; 12-27; 28-30; 31. Chapters 32&33 are counted separately as the 6th & 7th messages of the book.
 - c. Bob Bolender's outline of Deuteronomy is closer to Ralph Braun's. Bob's outline: 1-4; 5-11; 12-26; 27&28; 29-31 for the 5 farewell messages, plus the psalm (ch.32) and the blessing (ch.33).
2. Chapter Twelve begins the longest section of Moses' farewell speech, and highlights the central worship that ultimately Jerusalem will enjoy.
3. The first activity Israel must be concerned with is the total destruction of Canaanite idolatry (Deut. 12:1-4).
 - a. This is done because the Canaanite idolatry is abhorrent in the eyes of God.

- b. This is done because any remnants of Canaanite idolatry will become stumbling blocks for Israel.
4. When Israel is established in the land, there will be one place where the Lord may be sought, as *His dwelling* (Deut. 12:5).
 - a. While Israel is traveling, of course the tabernacle (dwelling) is portable, and not limited to one place.
 - b. Once Israel is settled, the tabernacle (dwelling) will be settled, and replaced by the temple. This will be the one place where the Lord may be sought, where He establishes His name for His dwelling.
 - c. This passage must be compared and contrasted to other passages that allow for other sacrifices to be made.
 - 1) The altars of earth, built with uncut stones, were to be built in every place where His name was remembered (Ex. 20:24-26).
 - 2) Many other altars and sacrifices were offered in the Old Testament besides the National Sacrifices at the Tabernacle/Temple.
 - a) The altar on Mt. Ebal (Dt. 27:1-8; Josh. 8:30-32).
 - b) Gideon's altar(s) (Jdg. 6:24,26ff.).
 - c) Manoah's altar (Jdg. 13:20).
 - d) Samuel's altar (1st Sam. 7:17).
5. The unique location of the Lord's dwelling, therefore, relates to His presence among His covenant nation, and the location for them to come before Him *as a nation* (Deut. 12:6-14).
6. Other modifications occur, once the traveling nation becomes the established nation (Deut. 12:15-28).
7. The chapter concludes, as it began, with the emphasis on not being ensnared by the Canaanite idolatry (Deut. 12:29-32).

Deuteronomy 13

1. The Lord establishes a test by which Israel might identify false prophets (Deut. 13:1-5).
 - a. The chapter begins with the warning to keep the whole counsel of the Word of God, without adding to it, or taking away from it (Deut. 13:1 Heb., 12:32 Eng.).
 - b. In addition to the Lord's prophetic servants, the adversary sends forth his own prophetic servants (Deut. 13:1).

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- c. These false prophets are permitted by God to accomplish the signs and wonders they accomplish, as a test of Israel's love and devotion to the Lord (Deut. 13:2,3).
 - d. The miracles of a true prophet show evidence of the Divine commission of the prophet, and support the message of the true prophet.
 - e. The miracles of a false prophet show evidence of the satanic commission of the false prophet, because they contradict the message of the Word of God.
2. The Lord established a policy by which Israel might deal with idolatrous invitations (Deut. 13:6-11).
 - a. These snares are to be rooted out when they are "secret enticements" before they become open public venues.
 - b. These snares are to be rooted out when they are individual invitations before they become group movements.
 - c. These snares should highlight the distinction between our spiritual family in Christ and our natural family.
 - d. The proper application of congregational discipline serves as a deterrent against future instances of such evil (Deut. 13:11).
 3. The Lord established a procedure by which Israel might deal with cities that degenerate into apostasy (Deut. 13:12-18).
 - a. Apostasy spreads like gangrene (2nd Tim. 2:17).
 - 1) Apostasy in a family will spread to a clan.
 - 2) Apostasy in a clan will spread to a city.
 - 3) Apostasy in cities will spread to a tribe.
 - 4) Apostasy in tribes will spread to the nation.
 - b. The family should stop the problem within the family (Deut. 13:6-11).
 - c. Once the apostasy spreads to the clan and the city, then the Tribe must take action to stop the apostasy there.

Deuteronomy 14

1. Moses reminds Israel of their unique relationship to the Lord (Deut. 14:1,2; Ex. 19:5,6; Lev. 20:26).

2. Moses reminds Israel of their dietary requirements (Deut. 14:3-21; Lev. 11:2-45).
3. Moses reminds Israel of the importance of the tithe (Deut. 14:22-27; 12:5-7).
 - a. This "festal tithe" is a second tithe from the previously revealed tithe (Lev. 27:30; Num. 18:21).
 - b. The Lord modifies some of the requirements to reflect the new circumstances of their life in the land (Deut. 14:24,25).
 - c. The emphasis is one of celebration (Deut. 14:26,27).
4. Every third year, this "festal tithe" went to the community to help support the widows, orphans, aliens, and Levites (Deut. 14:28,29). Some scholars view the charity tithe as a third tithe, while most view the charity tithe as being given in lieu of the festal tithe in every third year.

Deuteronomy 15

1. Moses reminds Israel of the Sabbath year (Ex. 23:10,11; Lev. 25:1-7), and teaches that this year of release is also to be a year of debt forgiveness (Deut. 15:1-11).
2. Moses reminds Israel of the unique position their fellow Hebrews enjoy even if they are forced to become slaves for a short time (Deut. 15:12-18; Ex. 21:2-6; Lev. 25:39-43).
3. Moses reminds Israel of the importance to consecrate the firstborn of their flocks and herds (Deut. 15:19-23; Ex. 13:2,12).

Deuteronomy 16

1. Moses reminds Israel of the Lord's instructions regarding the Passover (Deut. 16:1-8; Ex. 12:3-11).
2. Moses reminds Israel of the Lord's instructions regarding the Feast of Weeks (Deut. 16:9-12; Lev. 23:15-21; Num. 28:26-31).
3. Moses reminds Israel of the Lord's instructions regarding the Feast of Tabernacles (Deut. 16:13-15; Lev. 23:34-43).
4. Moses reminds Israel of the Lord's instructions regarding the three times each

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year that every male was required to appear before the Lord (Deut. 16:16,17; Ex 23:14-17).

5. Moses instructed Israel to establish local judges and officers to administer justice locally (Deut. 16:18-17:1).
 - a. These judges presided over temporal-life legal issues (Deut. 16:18-20).
 - b. These judges safeguarded spiritual-life idolatry issues (Deut. 16:21,22; 17:1).

Deuteronomy 17

1. Additional judicial instructions and procedures are put in place (Deut. 17:2-13).
 - a. Reported violations of Commandment #1 must be thoroughly investigated.
 - b. Confirmed violations of Commandment #1 must be immediately condemned.
 - c. Any uncertainties in judicial proceedings were to be referred to an appropriate Levitical priest, or judge in office.
2. Prophetic instructions are also put in place for the time when Israel demands a king (Deut. 17:14-20).
 - a. God knew that the day would come when Israel would demand a king (Deut. 17:14; 1st Sam. 8:5,19,20).
 - b. God maintained His Sovereign prerogative to select any king that would sit on the throne of Israel (Deut. 17:15; 1st Sam. 9:16,17; 10:24).
 - c. The Lord prohibited the king to multiply horses, wives, and treasure (Deut. 17:16,17).
 - d. The Lord instructed the king to write his own copy of the Law for himself when he assumes office, and to pursue a Daily Scripture Reading program (Deut. 17:18-20).

Deuteronomy 18

1. Moses reminds Israel of the sanctified place of the Levite in their society (Deut. 18:1-8; Ex. 29:9; Lev. 7:32-34; Num. 18:11,12,20).
2. Moses warns Israel to avoid imitating the Canaanite's occult practices (Deut. 18:9-14; Lev. 19:26-31).
3. Moses gives a prophetic announcement of the coming Christ (Deut. 18:15-19).

- a. A Prophet like Moses (Deut. 18:15,18; Matt. 13:57; 21:11,46; Lk. 24:19; Jn. 4:19; 9:17).
 - b. A Mediator between God and man (Deut. 18:16; 1st Tim. 2:5).
 - c. This Prophet will speak only the words which God (the Father) gives Him (Deut. 18:18; Jn. 7:16,17; 8:28; 12:49,50; 14:10,24).
 - d. This Prophet will have The Message for which rejection carries eternal condemnation (Deut. 18:19; John 3:18,36; 5:24; Acts 3:23).
4. Moses also highlights the test for a true prophet (Deut. 18:20-22; 13:1-5).
 - a. If the prophet has even one unfulfilled prophecy, he is a false prophet, and is to be stoned.
 - b. If the prophet's signs and wonders do come true, but his message is contrary to the Word of God, he is to be stoned.

Deuteronomy 19

1. Moses reminds Israel of the law concerning the cities of refuge (Deut. 19:1-13; Num. 35:9-34).
2. Moses commands Israel to respect the boundary markers, as indicators of the Lord's inheritance (Deut. 19:14).
3. Moses reminds Israel of the law concerning the number of witnesses, and how to deal with false witnesses (Deut. 19:15-21; Num. 35:30; Deut. 17:6).

Deuteronomy 20

1. Moses instructs Israel in the Lord's expectations concerning military service and activity (Deut. 20:1-20).
2. Military Rule #1: Do not be afraid (Deut. 20:1). Before each battle, the priests were to offer spiritual encouragement for the temporal conflict (Deut. 20:2-4).
3. Military Rule #2: Exemptions from battle are only acceptable according to the Lord's standards (Deut. 20:5-8).
 - a. New home builders are exempt until their home is set in order (Deut. 20:5).

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- b. New vineyard planters are exempt until their vintage comes in (Deut. 20:6), three years later (Lev. 19:23-25).
 - c. Engaged men, and newlyweds are exempt until they have been married for one year (Deut. 20:6; 24:5).
 - d. Cowards are exempt until they can learn to obey Military Rule #1 (Deut. 20:8).
4. Military Rule #3: appoint a clear chain of command (Deut. 20:9).
 5. Military Rule #4: an offer of peace should be made before each battle against all external nations (Deut. 20:10-15).
 6. Military Rule #5: no peace offer is to be made against all the Canaanite nations within Israel's inheritance (Deut. 20:16-20).

Deuteronomy 21

1. Moses gives instructions for how city elders might deal with homicide investigations (Deut. 21:1-9).
2. Moses gives instructions for how captive women were to be treated (Deut. 21:10-14).
3. Moses gives instructions for polygamous marriages (Deut. 21:15-17).
4. Moses gives instructions for how to deal with rebellious, uncontrollable youth (Deut. 21:18-21).
5. Moses gives instructions for the most shameful, and accursed manner of capital punishment (Deut. 21:22,23). The preview of the shame of Christ (Jn. 19:31-38) is developed by the Apostle Paul (Gal. 3:13).

Deuteronomy 22

1. Moses launches into a series of instructions on many different topics throughout chapters 22-26.
2. Moses begins with a series of instructions for the establishment of a stable society (Num. 22:1-8).
 - a. Helpful neighbors contribute towards a stable society (Deut. 22:1-4).
 - b. Appropriate gender roles contribute towards a stable society (Deut. 22:5).

- c. Appropriate animal stewardship contributes toward a stable society (Deut. 22:6,7).
 - d. Appropriate building safety codes contribute towards a stable society (Deut. 22:8).
3. What God has separated, let no man put together (Deut. 22:9-11). This is the antithesis of His action in marriage (Matt. 19:6).
4. Moses reminds Israel about the memory tassels (Deut. 22:12; Num. 15:37-41).
5. The final section of the chapter reviews the Lord's standards for sexual purity (Deut. 22:13-30).
 - a. The public shame for premarital sex (Deut. 22:13-21,28,29).
 - b. The scourge of adultery (Deut. 22:22-24; Ex. 20:14; Lev. 20:10).
 - c. The evil of rape (Deut. 22:25-27) and incest (Deut. 22:30; Lev. 18:8; 20:11).

Deuteronomy 23

1. Moses provides instructions for admission to, or prohibition from the assembly of the Lord (Deut. 23:1-8).
 - a. Such banned people could not participate in the public feasts and worship of the nation of Israel.
 - b. Such banned people could not serve as kings, priests, judges, etc.
 - c. The illegitimate birth of Perez to Judah & Tamar (Gen. 38:29) disqualified any descendant to serve as king until the generation of David (Ruth 4:18-22).
 - d. The prohibition of Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites is mitigated by the grace that allows a Moabite to become a Hebrew (Ruth 1:16).
2. Moses provides instructions for ritual purity going into battle (Deut. 23:9-14).
3. Moses provides instructions for runaway slaves (Deut. 23:15,16). These were runaway gentile slaves who sought refuge in Israel. They were not to be returned to their pagan slave-owners, if they desired to remain among the covenant nation.

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4. Moses provides warnings against cultic prostitution (Deut. 23:17,18; Lev. 19:29).
5. Moses reminds Israel about not charging interest to one another (Deut. 23:19,20; Ex. 22:25; Lev. 25:35-37).
6. Moses reminds Israel about the seriousness of vows (Deut. 23:21-23; Num. 30:1,2).
7. Moses provides instructions for neighborliness, and hospitality towards traveling strangers (Deut. 23:24,25).

Deuteronomy 24

1. Moses provides information concerning divorce and remarriage (Deut. 24:1-4). The Lord Jesus Christ addressed this passage in His Sermon on the Mount (Matt. 5:31,32), and in debate with the Pharisees (Matt. 19; Mark 10:11; Luke 16:18).
2. Moses provides information concerning newlyweds and military service (Deut. 24:5).
3. Moses provides information concerning improper pledges (Deut. 24:6,10-13).
4. Kidnapping is added to the capital offenses of Israel's legal code (Deut. 24:7).
5. Moses reminds Israel of the seriousness of leprosy (Deut. 24:8,9; Lev. 13&14; Num. 12:10).
6. Moses reminds Israel of the Lord's fair-labor-standards provisions (Deut. 24:14,15; Lev. 19:13).
7. Moses provides information concerning guilt and accountability (Deut. 24:16).
8. Moses reminds Israel of the Lord's civil charity provisions (Deut. 24:17-22; Ex. 22:21-24; 23:9; Lev. 19:33,34).

Deuteronomy 25

1. Moses provides instructions for corporal punishment as a judicial option in the courts (Deut. 25:1-3).
 - a. The Mosaic Law maximum of 40 lashes, led to the Rabbinic custom of 39 lashes (2nd Cor. 11:24).
 - b. The Code of Hammurabi (Law 202) permitted 60 lashes.
 - c. The Assyrians permitted between 40 and 50 lashes.
2. Moses provides instructions for fair treatment of work-animals (Deut. 25:4).

- a. The temporal principle is a mark of wisdom (Prov. 12:10).
 - b. The spiritual principle is applied by Paul with reference to the support of the Pastor-Teacher by the local church (1st Cor. 9:9; 1st Tim. 5:18).
3. Moses provides instructions for Levirate marriage (Deut. 25:5-10).
 - a. This practice was behind Judah's instructions to Onan concerning Tamar after the death of Er (Gen. 38:8).
 - b. This practice was behind the Sadducees ridiculous hypothetical (Matt. 22:25-28).
 - c. This practice was known in Assyria, according to Nuzi Tablet #441.
 - d. Hittite law also allowed the father-in-law to enter into levirate marriage.
 - e. The Book of Ruth is the Bible's greatest illustration of this practice.
 4. Moses provides instructions for retribution for genital mutilation (Deut. 25:11,12).
 5. Moses provides instructions for fair business practices (Deut. 25:13-16; Lev. 19:35-37).
 6. Moses reminds Israel about the Lord's intention to destroy Amalek (Deut. 25:17-19; Ex. 17:14-16).

Deuteronomy 26

1. Moses reminds Israel about the importance of the first-fruits offerings (Deut. 26:1-11).
2. Moses reminds Israel about the importance of providing for civil charity (Deut. 26:12-15).
3. Moses closes this long farewell message by reminding Israel about the importance of being a holy nation accountable to the Lord (Deut. 26:16-19).

Deuteronomy 27

1. Moses opens his fourth farewell message by assembling the elders of Israel, and charging Israel to obey the Lord in every command (Deut. 27:1-10).
2. Moses provides instructions for the blessings and cursings to be pronounced on Mt. Gerazim and Mt. Ebal, with twelve specific curses declared and amen-ed (Deut. 27:11-26).

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1. Moses continues the instructions for the blessings and cursings of Mt. Gerazim and Mt. Ebal, with specific promises for each category of Divine faithfulness (Deut. 28:1-48).
 - a. Diligent national obedience will bring about national preeminence (Deut. 28:1).
 - b. Blessings will come upon them, and overtake them (Deut. 28:2).
2. Moses prophesies concerning Israel's future destruction (Deut. 28:49-62) & dispersion (Deut. 28:63-68).

Note:

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Sources:

The Bible reading schedule is from a long-forgotten, and uncertain source.

Chapter Titles are from The Categorical Notebook, Vol. 3 / Ralph G. Braun—Brookings, OR: Berean Fundamental Church, 1974.

Book Charts are from Talk thru the Bible [computer file] / Bruce Wilkinson and Kenneth Boa.—electronic ed.—Nashville : Thomas Nelson, 1997, c1983.

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